aws of the Confederate States BY AUTHORITY.

art making appropriation for the services of Physhians to be employed in conjunction with the Madical grait of the using, general. The Congress of the Convenients States of Amora in cases, That there are impropriated out of any money in Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year anding the intenth of February, dighten humbred and skep trop, the sum fifty thousand dollars, for the services of physicians to be anyed in conjunction with the Madical Staff of the Army, approved August 21, 1861.

100 100 1

nt August 21, 1961.

ac. 3. Such volunteer forces, when so accepted and ordered services, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the lie Defence," approved March 6th, 1861, and may be attached ach divitions, srigades, regiments or battallons as the Presimary direct, and when set organized into initializations or regiment before being mustered into service, the President shall bin the field officory of the chattalions and regiments, when alsed as such by him.

pproved August 21, 1861.

sep 18 lawsw

[No. 230.]

act to anther so the employment of Cooks and Nurses, other
twan enlisted volunteers for the military service.

True to the Congress of the Confederate States of America,
mact. That his better to provide for the stek and wounded,
Secretary of War is authorized to threat the employment,
a deemed uncessary, of nurses and cooks, other than enlisted
or welcontrol, and in no case to receive pay above that allowed to
sted men or volunteers. sted men or volunteers.

c. 2. That there he appropriated for the pay of the nurses cooks provided for in the above section, one hundred and y thousand dultars proved August 21, 1801.

sep 18 lawis

roved August 21, 1861. copis insta

t supplementable "an act o put in operation the Gov-ment under the Passiament Constitution of the Confeder States of Smerica."

Congress of the Confederate States of America do coact, where, in any State of this Confederacy, there shall be no r-cession of the Legislature to be held prior to the 18th of ary, eightern hundred and sixty-two, it is hereby provised, dience to the sevents article of the Permanent Cussitu-hat the election of Senators for the first Congress may be at any special or extra region of the Legislature of such prior to the said eighteenth of Petruary, eighteen hundred rty two.

[No. 225] posez.

row i: The Congress of the Confederate States of America of, That there he added to the Corps of Artillers, Conte States army, one Lieutenant-Colocol and two Maj rs, be pay and allowances authorized by existing laws for those

respectively
2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to 2. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to it, in addition to the Storekeepers authorized by the fifth of the set of May sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty for the establishment and organization of the Army of the lerale States," as many Military Storekeepers of Ordwith the pay and allowances of a Captain of Infentry, as a keeping of the public property may require, not to exceed four Storekeepes, who shall, previous to entering on duty made with good and sufficient security in such sums as the ary of War may direct, fully to account for all moneys and presents which the may receive.

property which they may receive.

3. That the Presi ent be and he is hereby authorized, wer in his judgment the interests of the service may require, ever officers of the army cannot be assigned to these duties, e hundred dollars per annum, with allowance for quarters of at the cate fixed for a M-jor in the army — And that the

slowed of Cayniry.
5. That heyeafter there shall be allowed one additional that grade. red August 21, 1801.

No xXX.]

als and Resolutions concerning Brigadier-General Pen.

McCullough.

Rass. It has pleased almighty God to vonchasfe to the
of the Confederate Sinies another glorious and important
in the context where a reverse would have been disserted
soing the families of the mod people of the state of Misthe unbridled license of the brutal soldiery of an unloss answer. Therefore, he is:

the unbridled license of the bratial soldiery of an unlous enemy. Therefore, be it
ived by the Congress of the Confederals States. That the
of Congress are cordially tendered to Brigadler General
icCultiough and the officers and soldiers of his brave comfor their gailant conduct in defeating, after a lattle of air
all hours, a force of the enemy equal in numbers and
superior is all their appointment; thus proving thata
anse nerves the heart and strengthens the arms of the
ra people, fighting, as they are, for their liberty, their
and freedes, arainst an unbody espatism
ised further. That in the opinion of youngess. General
lough and his gatant troops are entitled to, and will reegateful thanks of our people.
Ived further, That the for-going resolutions be communithat command by the proper Department.

oved August 21, 1-51.

making appropriations I carry into effect section two of a approved. May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-entitled "An Ant to define with more certainty the meaning and anticles the meaning of an act untitled "An Act to fix the duties on articles there and," approved March fitteenth, eighteen hundred and

one.

Jongress of the Confederate States of America do enact, or the purpose of carrying into effect the second section of approved May twenty first, eighteen handred and sixty titled "An Act to define with more certainty the meaning ct c filled 'An Act to fix the duties on articles thresh "approved March filteenth, eighteen bundred and sixty sum of two thous not three humbred and seventy nine and eighty cents, e, and the same is hereby appropriate my monay in the Treasu y not otherwise appropriated, to harles T. Pollard, resident of the Alahama and Railroad Company, seing the difference between fifteen my feitr per cent, duty on Railroad iron of the value of six thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and six cours, withdrawn from warehouse at Pensacola, Piorihe mouth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one oved Asignat 22, 1861. epi8 lawfor

to authorize the Posymaster General to contract for the arriage of mails on the route hereafter mentioned on 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America ; That the following mail route he, and the same is heredished, to wit: From station seventeen on the Saranah, and Guff Raifrond; commonly called Groover's Catalon, tate of Georgia, to the town of Monticelle, in the State of

And he it fursher emerced, That the Postmatter General is hereby authorized to make the first contract for of the mail over the said route, without the necessity of up for both for said contract as required by existing it that this set so take reflect and be in force, from any passage: Provided however, That nothing in this set passage: Provided however, thus nothing in this set, shall be so construed as to require the Postmaste to put the mall upon said route, unless in his opinion

tio interest demand it. [No. 208.]
for the Sequentration of the estates, property and effects, an exemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Content States, and persons adding the same in the existing 1th the United States.

Las. The Government and people of the United States parted from the unique of civilized warfare in configurate and the property of the people of the Confederate all kines, whether use? for military purposes or not; year, our city protection against such wrongs is to be such measures of relatiation as will ultimately indemnew our citizens for their loses, and cestrain the wanton export a last our enemies: [No. 209.3

eracted by the Congress of the Confederate. senta, goods and chattella, rights and credits within these are flaces, and every right and interest therein held, spessed or enjoyed by or for any atien enemy since the I May, one thousand eight hundred and a sty-oue, except due to an alies onemy as may have been paid into the of any one of the Confederate clates prior to the passis law, he, and the same are hereby sequestrated by lerate states of amyenica, and shall be held for the full of any true and loyal citizen or resident of these Conales, or other person hiding said Confederate States in mition of the present war between said Confederate the United States of America, and for which he may least or higher heart of the Chiled States to act is retail atory, or under any other art of the United of any State thereof authorizing the neisure, condemication of the property of citizens or residents or state States, or other persons shing said Confederate the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided at: Previant, however, When the estate, property or a silveted by this act were, or are, within a one State of ents, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these

should make or columnizer.

• The third has been produced to the large of the number of the control of the columns of the produced and proposed angent with the form of the large of the columns of the produced and proved and produced to the columns of the columns of the large of the la

as a creased to be demanded by the Receiver; and if upon demand of the Receiver, made in conformit to a derestal order of the court, requiring said Receivert collect any elist or thepayment of which security may have been given under the provisions of this act, the debtor or his a carity shall fail to pay the same, then upon ten days' notice to said debtor and his security given by said Receiver, of a motion to be made in said court for judgment for the amount so secured, and court, at the pent term thereof, may proceed to render judment against said principal and ectivity, or against the party served with such neifor, for the sum so secured with interest thereon, in the name of said Receiver, and to issue execution therefor.

But 7. Any person in the possession and control of the sai jett matter of any such soit, or claiming any judgment and be allowed to defend to the extent of the interest the interest propounted by him; but no

by order of the court, he mimitted as a defendant and he allowed to defend to the extent of the interest propour od by him; but no person shall be heard in dofence until its shall have filed a ploa verified by adidavis and signed by him, setting for h that no allen onemy has any interest in the right which he asserts, or for which he lifting tes, either directly or indirectly, by trust, open or secret, and that he lifting tes solely for himself, or for some citizen of the Confederate Satze whom he legally represents; and when the defence is conducted for or on account of another, in whole or part, the plea shall set forth the issue and residence of such other person, and the relation trait the defendant bears to him in the litigation. If the cause involves matter which should be tried by a jury according to the source of the common law, the defendant shall be entitled to a jury frial. If it involves matters of equity jurisdiction, the course and the several course of the Confederacy may from time to time, establish rules of procedure

natile shall, by sworn plea, set forth substantially the watters before required of pactics pleading. And the decree or judgment of the court rendered in conformity to the act, shall forever protect the gardishes in respect to the matter involved. And in all cases of garnishment under this set, the Receiver may set the truth of the particulation of the court rendered to garnishment make this set, the Receiver may set the truth of the particulation of the court rendered to the universe properly units in which he believes the surribbee has, by emission or commission, not answered tribing whereupon, the goours shall cause an issue to be made between the Receiver and garnishne, and indigenest to the adverse party touching any master involved in the liligation, a copy of which shall is served on the court shall make such disposition of the causes as thall fadd some must promotive of justice, or should it deem answer to the interest and payabov at the same delicas are previously and the same and the property of the Confederate States, in default and full full adverse whall be fore the properly of the same and from the fruits of all highest instituted under this act, and be shall receive as a compensation therefor two per coat, upon not from the fruits of all highest instituted under this act. I Provided, That no matter shall be cover appointed under this act, and be shall receive as a compensation therefor two per coat, upon not from the fruits of all highest instituted under this act. I Provided, That no matter shall be cover appointed under this act, and be shall act every six mouths, and as much of teace a he may be required by the court, and properly and the provided of the court and provided the fruits of all highest maintained and the same to be falsely altered, or whiling and or assist in falsely make, forged or counterfeit, or cause, or produce and provided the fruits of all highest maintained of the court of all matters separately, in the same way as if he were saministated or all matters separately, in the

and settlements under outh of his collections of monies and dispursements under this law, stating accounts and making scittlements under this law, stating accounts and making scittlements of all nutters separately, in the same way as if he were administrator of several contexts of decaded persons by separate appointments. And the estimated of escaped persons by separate appointments, and the estimated of decaded persons by separate case or estate separately, so that the transaction in respect to each nine county's property may be kept recorded and property decaded to be farred, convicted to the farred convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be farred; convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be farred; and single grant and shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be reperfounded and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be reperfounded and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be reperfounded and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and adjunged guilty of clony, and being the read convicted to the person shall be deemed and shall be deemed and ease or estate separately, so that the transaction in respect to each agine nearly a property may be kept received and preserved approved and may be provided shall, however, he made until judgment or occare of sequestration shall have passed, but the bourt may at any time pending hitgation, require an account of matters in litigation and it postention of the facedver, and may make such orders touching the same as shall protect the interest of the parties concerned.

Sec. 11. When the accounts of any Reverce shall be filed respecting any matter which has passed sequestration, the court shall appoint a day for sittlement, and notice thereof shall be partied of holding the court, and the clerk of the court aim agend a copy of such newspaper to the District Attorney of the Confederate States, for the court where the matter is to be heard, and is shall be the duty of and District Attorney to mittend the mattering and represent the Government and to see that a full true and just settlement is made. The several settlements presenting the final one shall be interfoonary only, and may be impossed at the final set lements, which latter shall not be required under shall, whenever sufficient cause is shown therefor, direct the sale of any pursonal property sched that a fail from a stall be interfoonary only, and may be impossed at the final set lements, which latter shall be calculated in the final set lements which latter shall be calculated in the final set lements which latter shall be calculated in the final set lements which latter shall be calculated in the final set lements which latter shall be calculated in the final set lements which have years for frain.

See, 2. Be if further entered, That the courts having gards like in the courts where the man and the condition in which they were received by shall lead to the sale and property, keep the same in like condition in which they were received by the same as to it plain seen to the Confederate States in like condition in which they were received by the same as the t

and such tale shall pass the title of the person at whose property the same has been sequentered.

Sec. 13. All settlements of accounts of receivers for sequentered property thall be recorded, and a copy there of shall be forwarded by the cherk of the count to the Treasurer of the Confederate States within ten days after the decree, interto more or final, has been passed; and all balances found against the fier civer shall by him be pasted over into the Court, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Confederate States, and upon the failure of the Becking for five days to pay over the same, accuration shall be seed a reasonable confederate States, and upon the failure of the Becking for five days to pay over the same, accuration shall be therefor, and he shall be inable to attachment by the court and to said much shall be to attachment by the court and to said much shall be confederate States, and upon the failure of the Seculary of the Treasurer, make an accurate report of all times, the said seader of the confederate States, and upon the failure of the such orders and their officers will, at all times, more subject to such orders and regulations as the first subject to such orders and regulations as the first subject to such orders and regulations as the subject to such orders and regulations and the subject to such orders and regulations as the subject to such orders and regulations and the subject to such orders and regulations as the subject to such orders and regulations and the subject to such order port and to suff upon his bond. And any one emberceling any money under this act abalt he liable to indictment, and on conmoney under this act shall be lished to indiction, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard intent, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard intent, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard intent, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard intent, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard intent for not less than example in double the smoont entertief.

See, 14. Be it further enacted. That the President of the Confederate States for the year ending February eighteen the permanent Government, appoint three discreet Commissioners, tearweld in the law, who shall hold at the east of Government tropers of the Confederate States of America do mach instead on the law, who shall hold at the east of Government tropers of the Confederate States of America do mach intensive before them shall require; whose duty it shall be under the beautiful to the confederate states, for the year ending February eighteen hundred and sixty two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do mach intensive before them had require; whose duty it shall be under the beautiful to the confederate states, for the year ending February eighteen hundred and sixty two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do mach into the war against the United States, who shall aliege that had the present war against the United States, and shall aliege that the finding of such that the present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the such of the property of any citizen or resident of the Confederate States, or other present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the such of the present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the present war against the United States, and the finding of such that the present war against the United States, and the finding of such the confederate states, or other present ware against the Uni

saluted by this act were, or are, within some State of evidence of the correctness of the demand, and whitnever Con- dollars

this Confederacy, which has become such diese edge-meany diese control of the con

States not attached to regiment, before any commissioned officer of the Coulederate States of rank higher than that of Colonel.

And I shall be the duty of the eccretary of War to provide blank forms of the eath of the eccretary of War to provide blank forms of the eath required to be taken as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be distributed whenever necossary, and to make the requisitions necessary for informing all persons now engaged in the mild are provide of the Confederate States of the provide of the unit are provided in the mild as the provided to the unit as a foresaid to be returned to the War Reportment; and it shall be further the duty of the Secretary of War to file for record, in the District Court of the Confederate State for the State and District where the Court of the Confederate State for the State and District where the Court of the Confederate State for the State and District where the Court is record all on he of naturalization field with him as aforesaid, and to keep an index of the same; for which stryice he shall be entitled to a tee of twenty five cents for each testuralization onth, to be paid out of the public treasury in the same manner as his other free of office.

Approved August 22, 1861.

No. 241.3

An act making appropriations for the expenses of Government in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, for the year ending eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and

sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do con-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the following sums he and the same are hereby appropriated, for of any money in the Treasury not otherwine appropriated, for the ejects hereafter expressed, for the year on ing the eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sirly two:

Lau stature — For compensation and mileage of Members of Congress, forly are thousand dollars.

Expectative affice, two thousand five hundred dollars.

DEFARTERST OF JUSTICE — For succlosual and contingent expenses, including printing and severations, the laws, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Por salary of the Law Clerk of the Department of Justice, eight hundred and seventy are dollars.

sundred dollars per annum, per act approved May twenty-first lightern hundred and sixty-one, the sum of one thousand forty eighten hundred and sixty-one, he sum of one thousand forty-four dollars, and histry-hime cents.

For five cleris, per same act, at twelve hundred dellars each, the sum of five thousand four hundred and seventy-nic dollars. For five clerks, per same act, at one thousand dollars each, the sum of three the mand seven hundred and therty dollars.

Junctians.—For salaries of Judges and Disrict Actorneys of the Confederate States, and incidental and contingens expenses of courts, twenty-two thousand dellars.

Proceedings of the Confederate States, and incidental and contingens expenses

Practic Duny .- For interest on the public debt, two hunds

by the Serviciny of the Treasury, make a necurate report of all proceedings at their offices, in such form as may be required by the said S cret ry; and they said their officers with, at all times, he sail of the work orders and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make or direct.

Approved August 24, 1861.

ts (No. 253.)

An act to fir the fees and costs in Admirally Cases the Congress of the Combeterate States of America do ema That for all services rendered by clerks, muchals, and distribution to a side states of the Confederate Court, and to which no compound too is now fixed by law there shall be paid to said efficers, and allowed to them in the set fement of their accounts, the same of the Confederate Court in the Land of the United States to like cases, which were in force on the eighteenith February, eighteen huncred and sixty-one.

Approved August 29, 1861.

MAPS FOR THE

Seat of War POR SALB BY

F. HAGAN & CO.

ENVELOPES. BUFF, WHITE, AND FARCY, GREAT VARIETY IN STORM AND FOR SALE 33

F. HAGAN & CO. WAR NOTICE.

NROW and after this date, we will not fill orders for any description of Goods, unless accompanied with the Cash. Being obliged now to pay cash for every article we purchase, our frinds and the public generally will at once see the necessity of this course on our part. Our stock of Groceries and Confectionaries is now full and well assorted, and Cash Dealers will find our House the place to purchase

THOMPSON, SPHERRY & CO.,

an Ed.-ef. English and Classical school.

MY school for Boys will open, as usual, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D. 1881.

Copies of my circular may be abtained at the book stores, or on application to me at Mrs. Dr. Higgs's, on Summer street, in the rear of ist Presbyterian Church.

BENCE THOMPSON.

WANTED at the State Armory, Blacksmiths, Gan Smiths Iron Finishers, and Gun Stockers, to whom fair wages Contracts for the delivery of a large number of Gun Barrel.

To the Hungry, the Epicure and the Dispeptic. W are now manufacturing an estru, clean, woiform high ground article of Fusnahly + lous, and our capacity will enable us to supply the citizens of Kashville with every pound of Flour they consume and at prices, quality considered, never before known in this market.

It can be find of all the Grecors and at the Mill, at our adventured prices. Ask for our Hickory and -e will "take the responsibility."

GONDON, BAUMAN & CO., juiy30 d3m

Rock Ony Mills.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., Produce and Commission Merchants. No. 5 College St., near Church,

CASH FOR PRODUCE. 20,003 Bushels frish Potatoes,

5,000 Bushels Onions

500 Bage for male, by

100 Bales prime Timothy for sale by B B CONNOB & BBO.

BEALL

B B CONNOR & BRO. BACON,

20 Cashs Harns; 20 Cashs Shoulders of 10 Cashs Clear Bides, for sale by B B CONNOR & BRO.

200 bits No 1, just received and for sale by sep3 B B CONNOR & BRO. 850 Reward.

WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv If taken out of the Pitate, or \$25 is taken up and secured so that I can get him. He may have left here with some of the Regi-ments or may still be about town

Description. Back, with short close hair large and prominent lips, fine set of tech, ruther show spoken, has a slight row on the rack of the neck, the effect of fetter, weight about 150 lbs, is about 5 feet 10 inches high and 7s 17 or 18 years old.

WL BLAWARNOR

TEACHER WANTED, A ROUTHERN LADY, to teach the cremmon and higher English branch as in an Institution of the highes crace, in north Mississippi, more but accompilished and experienced Teachers need apply. A liberal misry given. A dorest, with references EDUGATOR, septi-tf care Union and American office.

FUHE best Esproved double-grinding Bark Milis yet invent-ed, is now being manufactured, and will be ready for de-livery by the first of October. For asic at J. LUMSDEN & CO., Ke Il South Market street, Nashville, Tenn. LUMSDEN & MANN,

Sept)-if No 55 Magazine street, New Orleans, La. 1500 Boxes Virginia Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

ONTHURSDAT, the 19th day of September, we will sell at muchic saction, in the city of Namwille, at 10 o'clock A. H., 1500 boxes of Manufactures Virginia Tobacco, of all Grades and Myles, in part as follows: 389 hores fine besutiful bright pounds-branded New Elife. rado. 36 tierces fine black Twists, 18 to the pound-branded Dis-

Unique.

408 small horses in 51 cases of beautiful bright twists, 15 to the pound—branshed Joseph of Ophin.

54 bores extra fine bright—branded G.R.A.

31 do extra—branded Golden Sceptre.

32 do extra—branded Golden Sceptre. The above T obacco, the property of a Virginia Manufacturer, was shipped via this city and New York for California and disctralia, but was shopped by Tennessee authority. The owner has concluded to sall it here nother than return it to Virginia. The special attention of the trade and all others in want of Tobacco is called to this sale, as from the variety offered all can supply themselves. It will be offered in lot to mit. Terms cash. sep5-sitd

Brankytery of Nashville.
Charlot e. Charlot e. Rashville on the 4% P. M. Train, Thurssep5-diwa piw J. W. HOYTE, Stated Clerk.

Che Aushbille Anion und American

Budly 48? Tri-Weekly 45; Weekly 62.

Rates of Advertising. THE LINE OF CHOS CONSTITUTE A SQUARE THE BE DATET.

One Square, one year. 370 - Ruch additional Square, 61 dvertisers expeeding the square contractor, will be charged for the excess.

PRESUMANUE AT PLRESURE.

They are of the same stock as ourselves, they are escended from the same parents, are animated by dangers. But when thousands of man, as personally courageous as any race in existence, get together, each man wanting that confidence in his
comrade, which discipline and training alone can
supply, they exhibit to the reacht that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull Run—
suspicion, but on a plain matter of fact. At this (Laughter.) That, I say, is no disparagement to the valour of the Americans, but affords, I repeat, lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember-viz: that discipline and organiza-tion are indispensable to make any army efficient in

The Abelition Aspect of the War The London News, one of the two papers in Lon-don that have espoused the cause of LINCHN, says, in its issue of the 30th of Angust.

presence in Washington enables him to understand facturers only know and say what ought to be done and appreciate the objects of the war Laxoux is there will be no lack of will to do it on the part of waging against the South, entertains a similar opin- government. fon with the organ of Lincolnism in England. In his letter from Washington of the 10th ult., Mr. For good or for evil the issue between North and

lisavowed and does not now altogether accept—the sets free slaves belonging to rebels engaged in war, was signed with reluctance by Mr. Lincoln, and was persuaded to overcome his scruples, the Congress would have adjourned without the signature of the President having been given to that act. Indeed, but for the prolongation of half an hour agreed upon, the signature could not have been obtained. s the President at first refused peremptorily to put his name to the bill, alleging that "it will lose us Kentucky;" but there was a pressure of Senators put upon him, and he yielded at last, but ten minutes before the Houses rose. On such occasions, the President comes down to his room in the Capitol, and affixes his name, or receives the official visit of o the means to be used in it, but it argues the possession of no common courage and self reliance on the part of the Republicans to offer hattle on the prestion at the very moment the Democratic Convention of New York has refused to act in conmon with the Republicans, and when, a peace at my price and compromise if you can party. Is bejin-ning to make itself heard at the North and Northnesstern parts of the Union. In revolutions the moderate leans approaches in order to become mediators or to propose terms to the contending factions, are generally crushed betwixt the upper and the nether milistenes; but there are exceptions to that rule—the riolent and fanatic sections are sometimes either pentralized, absorbed or overcome by the justs result, and greatly as European politicians would really desire the reunion of the States by the agen-cy of compromise, it is hoping against hope to expect they will be gratified.

The Financial Resources of the North. From the London Herald, (Derby organ,) August 31. When war broke out a blockade was established with a view to destroy the trad of the heatile States, and this prohibition of ingress and egress pecessarily put an end to all the fiscal receipts which had been estimated in the budget. The very onmerce which was to have been the fruitfu source of taxation was sought to be annihilated; and the commodities raised for the express purpose of export, by means of which corresponding imports would have been paid for, were condemned to re-Lincoln has now taken a step oven more decided, having issued a proclamation suspending "all commercial intercouses with the South," so that by land as well as by soa, eleven States are completely severed from the remaining twenty-three; and to this aweeping enactment it is evident that the Federal tax collectors cannot form an exception. The mails of the South are stopped, and the sunggler alone remains to carry on any precarious intercommunication. It is plain that the budget of the last exceed Sir Edmund Walker Head as Governor-General or Canada. Although this appointment is somewhat exceptional is its character, from the fact of Lord Monck not having been previously in all their extra the present loan, and have subscribed for the present loan, and just now they are well stocked with bullion; but there is no certainty that what departs will return—indeed, it only can return through the channels of trade, and

these must be cheked by war. The exports of the South are stopped, and they who cannot sell have not the means of buying; while the new Marrill tariff must restrict the trade of the horth. There appears, then, no source from which the stream of bullion will continue to flow into the banks. New loans, then must be sought for in Europe; but, can they be raised in that quarter. Granting that seven per cant, is a fompting half, it is counteracted by the character of the borrower, for though the federation has ever kept good faith with its creditors, many of the separate States have repudiated, and Philadelphia bands have become a bye could for dishondary. If we do not imust on the immortality of loans, knowingly granted to prolong civil war, it is because experience has taught us that in the acquastion of wealth virtue imposes no restraint which selfishness is willing to obey; and it would be vain for us to urge that every five pound note embarked in this quarrel might multiply the sad list of widows and orphans and of young mon maimed for life.—All that we have attempted is to warn the cupidity to which the tempting lare of seven per ont, is now being offered, that the security is decidedly bad; and though the loss of principal and interest would be the belitzing punishment of the crime, we hope the penalty may be avoided by rejecting the proc possit.

Necessity of a Cotton Supply in England. Trem the feeder Times, dugust 30

The supply and the communition of the last two years have been unexampled. All the markets are glutted with cotton goods. We are expecting an impense increase from India, and the extraordinary step of the detention of the next year's cotton crop in the United States need have no other effect than

THE AMERICAN CRISIS ABBOAD.

Lord Painterston on the Battle of Stall

Trought loss Trans. August 19.

Yettedly Lord Painterston was formally sinstalled in the Joseph and control of the stall of the st

pected. Now is the time for straining every nerve to develop the cutton cultivation in India and same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal gers. Sut when thousands of man, as personfriendly assumption that America might one day from interfering in the matter. We are now called to act, not on a hare possibility or inwarrantable assistance, but on a plain matter of fact. At this moment the export of cotton from the United States is actually prevented and effectually hindered by the presence of cruisers, as well as by measures taken by the belligerents directly for the purpose. Both sides believe it to be necessary to prevent the sale and export of cotton, in order to starve out the foe. Into the wisdom and practical character of this proceeding it is useless to inquire. It is at least a notice to us to take care of ourselves, and, if the The Confederates, in fact, settled the fate of slavery when they drilled and armed their two negro reguments; and the government merely corroborates that actilement by authorizing the formation of a similar force on the other side. The difference is that the Souther's leaders do not know what they are doing, while the government is perfectly aware of the import of what it ordains, and thoroughly conscious that it cannot recede from its position. The position is, however, manifestly and avowedly, a provisional one; and the necessary conclusion is that the Federal cause is henceforth identified with the correspondent of the London Times where the absolution of slavery.

The correspondent of the London Times, whose millions are at stake. If the merchants and manu-

tienlty.

For good or for evil the issue between North and Our present stock of American cotton is, say 580-South is rapidly approaching to that which the South predicted and feared, and the North at first tion, at the end of seven weeks this stock will be reduced to 300,000 bales. In the meantime trade stringle if it continues will be narrowed to a continues; our millions prosper; there is peace on the Continent; our commerce is unrestrained, to between slavery and abolition.
On the very last day of Congress, the bill which except as regards the ports of the Confederate There will be a large demand on manufacturers for their stuffs, and upon the merchants for their cos-ton, which must then shoot up to a price, which, if named now, would only raise a laugh. Let us bring a strong and conclusive argument to settle the mat-ter once and forever. Suppose unprecedented high prices were given for manufactured stuffs, and the stock of cotton so low that nothing but working short time could scoure the raw material for a mosth at the most, why should spinners hesitate to convert it into yaran? When the present stock of imerican is exhausted, their value will be immensely augmented. Then surely there is no earthly rea-son why spinners should not spin so long as they can and affixes his name, or receives the cilicial visit of the legislators, and if the clock had not been put back, and the sittings carried on beyond the time agreed upon for the adjournment, this bill could not have been presented to the Senate. But now, after the lapse of a tew days, it is said that a step far in advance of that measure will be taken, and that the glove will be thrown down to the South, and to the Democrate of the North as well. If so, there can be no longer any doubt as to the nature of the right, or as to the means to be madden in it, but it argues the means to be madden in it, but it argues the means to be madden in it. But it argues the most groups should not spin so long as they can be up over a printer about it is the safest and most profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost disputed, because, should the American war be suddenly terminated, his cotton would show a loss, but his yarns would immediately increase in value on the re-opening of the American trade.

Then, what must be done to modify the consumption of the trade of the profit of the state of the safest and most profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost disputed, because, should the American war be an the received and most profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost disputed, because, should the American war be an undenly terminated, his cotton would show a loss, but his yarns would immediately increase in value on the re-opening of the American trade.

Then, what must be done to modify the consumption of the profit of the safest and most profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost disputed, his cotton. It will at once occur to overy apparent who have a took of course to turn it into yourse with the utmost disputed, because, should the American war be an undenly the course of the undenly the safest and most profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost profitable course to turn it into yourse with the utmost profitable course to turn it into yourse with the safest

tion of that stuple upon the supply of which four millions of our poorer classes depend for their daily bread. There is nothing for it but the establishment of

Surat Cotton from England for Ameri a. From the London News, August 20,

In a paragraph under the above heading, in our publication of Tuesday, it was stated that fifteen thousand bales of Surat cotton were last week exported to New York. We have reason to believe gave rise to the statement: Some time since, about twenty bales of Surat cotton were sent to the United States by way of sample. On Saturday last an eminent firm purchased fifteen thousand hales Surat cotton on speculation, but as yet not one bale of that lot has been weighed over. A short time since five hundred bales American were shipped to New York, and several small orders have been executed on American account, probably with the expecta-

Mr. Hemming, Consul of Venezuela in London, writes to the London News on this subject. He says One gentleman who had sent a cargo to Liverpool informed me that he was quite satisfied with the result. In addition to the above I have the advanage of the best possible authority on this subject, Senor Linden, the Belgian naturalist, who is the present director of the botanical department of the pological Garden in Paris, and was many years esident in Venezuela, having recently given an main in the warehouses of the South. Thus the authorities at Washington destroyed the very revenue on which they had calculated. Mr. President country, each of which is more favorable for the country, each of which is more favorable for the cultivation of cetton than the State of Louisiana, and that is the asurement they could grow three

Government. Lord Monek evinced great business Government. Lord Monek avinced great business capacity and aquired general popularity. We have every reason to anticipate that his Canadian care every life to attended with beneficial results to the public interest.

We to not anticipate that Viscount Monek will have a very difficult task. Even if, by some accident, peace should be restored in the busited States, and the half a million men in arms should be let loose upon Canada, the province is quite ready and has full strength enough to hold its own. Viscount Monek, however, may accomplish great good by

Monek, however, may accomplish great good by clavating the tone of the public men in Canada. At E. C. A. present it is believed that the members of the pre-vincial government (composed chiefly of lawyers) are not altogether innocent of complicity in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Bailway of somical and dispract to the province. In the present circumstances of the United States he will not only have to maintain the dignity and nestrolly of Canada, but he may feeter manufactures and comperce, and, above all, altract to the province that visit stream of emigration which lither to have a unaccountable, properly to the States of the American Union.

An English View of Mexica-The London Post, of the 31st of August, says : The private letters addressed to some of our first houses connected with Mexico, describe the situation of affairs as very deplorable. Spheriy buye, nobody sells, and nobody pays. Beyond the capital there is in fact no government, and the position is said to be far worse than during the last three years, when at any rate, sixteen out of the twenty Status were in favor of Juarez, while at present the republic is divided into three factions. The cossation of diplomatic intercourse, by Sir Charles Wyke, with the Juarez Government, tatthough for the moment the former could perhaps not have acted otherwise) is considered as calculated to retard mattern instead of advancing them. The co-operation in the respect of the French Minister, M. de Saligny, is looked upon with mistrust, since France's claims upon Mexico are but trifling. Spain after England has the largest claim, and then follows America.

Assertes, riques are the previous of the previous of The Raglish Beard of Trade returns for the month of August, and the even months of August, and the even months on the first July last, were issued. The total value of British exports in July show a decrease of £2.108,000 when compared with the corresponding period of 1860. The exports for the seven months show a falling off smounting to £5,000,000, the total value of the words heirs £70,237,000 expiret £7,550,000 of the goods being £70,237,000, against £13,542,000 in the first seven months of 1860.

Ha wthorn" for Lease to a Good Tennal.

Tennal.

Tennal.

Tennal.

Tennal.

The square in the hambrof's good Tennant for a series of your upon very easy large. The premises contain about 12 acres o superior sail, about half in cultivation the halmre in chude and bine grain. The house, with 6 rooms, perchas, excellant cellur extends bounces, which, well, &c. are all new and comfortable to the Gardweer, the Burryman, or Specialisms, seeking a nequise and retired spot for his family, froe from the heat and discitle laws. I can say no place for rent in the vicinity of Name ville offers superior attractions.

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he very best quality.
We are also still making that Justly Celebrated Wrought from Cook Stove, the OLD HICKORY which we offer at a reduced price. Call and see for yourselves No. 46 North Market Street.

Change of Location. Day family, I will be located for the winter at the size depot of Foliphenter, Little & Co., No. 67 Recent street. Non Orlana, where I will be leased to see my friends, and will give prompt attention to the sale of all proporty constitutions me. My Agents, J W Pate and Jas & Seruga, will attend to my depot in Nashville, and organs that cannot be so'dle Nashville, by instructing them, will be forwarded me to Na. 0 inno. Hoying, by script attention to businessee at the part on mys. We and agentage to merit a centinuance of the liberal patron age in retofacts expended use. I respectfully assists the favour at all a ving our near in my line, either for Nashville or New Orla 125.

MILL. L. BCYD, Jug

WANTED TO BENT. AMALL RCUBE, containing 3 or 4 Rooms, centrally to-cased: a Cottage preferred, the farmiture will be purchased if good and sold at a fair price. Address C, Rox 370, Post-uffice, stating health and tarms-justified.

Notice to Merchants and Others. Tempesses, under the Boutsern Commissessed States, I had proceed to collect the Busins on all Dutable Goods, Narras, for the state from any Roreign State, not included in the Southern Confederated States, ettler by killenate, Stramboods, Waggoos, or any other mode of consystem.

June 100 Collector of the Post of Nashville.

N. & C. Rallroad Stock-helders. FUHERS will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Nach-ville and Chattacooga Salitead Company held at the of-fice of the Company in Nashville, on the 18th day of August nest, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing meetre manulas. Stockholders will pass free over the road to Nashville on the day of the meeting, and hack home on the same or failuring day, by showing their certificate of stock to the Capitization. 194500-14

VINGENIA AND TENNESSEE

I HAYS a large stock of the shove an unle at live figures.

tails of Louis me But ob the BANGLEY, spine hersite

FIGHE next session of this febroi will commence on

For terms and particulars apply to POWERS, nonth-east corner Fublic Square and Market, street, has just vaccived a large lat of Gray Flamet, illustray and Cherk Starts, Rubba Coats and Bluetets, reword Be ts, Sashes, Faxols, Cartridges, gold lies and military Rubtens of all descriptions, Also, a fine stock of ready made Clothing, which I will sell at wholesale or retail.

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Thelivers, Meakonth and other great pussions their superiority. They have, for the last ten years, taken the first promiums over all competition in all the different States where they have been exhibited. Last year they received the first premiumer two at Montgonery, Als. One for the best Southern-mails plante, and one for the best segment all competition.

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